his time of life. After some persuasion he accepted, and handed in his resignation as Internal Revenue Commis-Baloner in the Autumn of 1865. Secretary McCulloch sent him a letter expressing regret at his retirement from the office. He added: "I can pay you no higher compliment than to say you have filled one of the most laborious, trying and responsible positions in the country, a position requiring great patience, industry, promptness of decision, and nice discrimination, and a thorough acquaintance with the law, in a manner highly

Great strides have been taken in telegraphic interests since Mr. Orton assumed the Presidency of the United States Company, in November, 1865. The business at first was divided among a large number of small com-About a year before this time, several minor Eastern companies had been consolidated, with the title of the United States Telegraph Company. This corusiness, and thus became a formidable rival of the Western Union Company, whose business was principally in the West. The latter company, however, was anxious to extend its lines to the East. It absorbed most of the Western companies in its rapid growth, but its regular

Western companies in its rapid growth, but its regular lines ended in the East at Buffalo. The struggle to secure possession of Eastern lines was long and bitter, and the rivalry extended to the far West, where the United States Company was building a through line from Ban Francisco to Chicago.

Mr. Orton's accession to the Presidency of the United States Company gave a new imputes to the rivalry. He found his company losing money rapidly, the expenses exceeding the receipts by at least \$10,00 a mount. He knew nothing about the fundaments, but he set himself disputly at work to master its manufact density. exceeding the receipts by at least \$10,000 a month. He knew nothing about the business, but he set himself dib gently at work to master its minutest details. With practical telegraphy he was soon thoroughly familiar, he became equally conversant with the history of the company, its needs and aims. Betrenchment in all departments was first enforced; then came thorough teorganization. In six months the company had been put on a pajuing basis, order had succeeded to confusion, rigid discipline to lax government.

PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN UNION.

Still the competition was ruinous, and in 1866, J. H. Wade, President of the Western Union, made overtures In April, 1866, the union was made, and Mr. Orton, in In April, 1806, the union was made, and air. Orton, in consideration of his services, was made Vice-Presi-dent of the Western Union Company. He took charge immediately of all claims for dam-ages, and what was then the embryo law department, as well as the contracts with the railway compa-In 1867, in the Autumn, Mr. Wade was forced to refire on account of ill-health, and Mr. Orten was chosen to fill the Presidency. His first efforts were directed toward an entire reorganization of the directed toward an entire reorganization of the system of the company, not only in its territorial and financial administration, but in its electric and scientific features. He established, in 1870, the office of electrician, the necessity of which had been shown by the conduction of the wires, instruments, and fix ures of all kinds belonging to the company. By President Orton's order all wire parenased was tested, and an electrical standard of measurement was established, called the "mile-olim." This is now in use all over the world. The plain iron wire used at the time of his election was changed for gaivanized lines with solidered joints. In 1872 the "duplex" system was invented, by means of which a message could be sent from each end of a wire at the same time, and later in 1874 this was improved into the "quadruplex," so that two messages could then be sent simultaneously from each end of the wire. Much statistical information was es lected in every department. In 1866 the Western Union owned 75,000 miles of wire, had 2,200 offices, and trans-

GETTING CONTROL OF OTHER LINES.

Much of the time of the president of the estern Union was expended in efforts to obtain control of the lines of rival companies. His policy was based upon the principle that it was cheaper to buy than to fight. In 1873, the International Ocean Telegraph Company between Florida and Cuba was absorbed. This line had been estabin operation six or seven years. Negotiations were pending with English capitalists, about the year

is said, an earning value of 15 per cent over the price paid.

Numerous other instances involving the same principles and general inclies are mentioned. The Pacula and Atlantie was appeared in 1874; the Southern Atlantie in 1876. In 1877 the Western Union's conspicuous opponent was the Atlantie and Pacific Telegraph Company. The two lines fournt long and furiously. Finally a compromise was made on the basis of peofed carnings. The Western Union purchased only so much of the stock of the Atlantic and Facafic as seemed recessary to the directors in order to secure the continuance of the arrangement. The negotiations were conducted mainly by committees, and Mr. Orton had not a controlling influence. He was not entirely pleased with the final arrangement, believing that more advantageous terms could have been made for the Western Union if the freight had been continued longer. He assumed that the value of the Atlantic and Pacific's property was based entirely upon its power to injure the business of the Western Union. He helieved that no quarter should have been given until his opponents had lost enough to discourage any desire to try again.

DALLY HABLIS AND HOME LIFE. DAILY HABITS AND HOME LIFE.

To the world Mr. Orton was known chiefly as the shrowd, energetic, hard-headed man of business. In social and domestic life his snarp, inclaive manner was laid astde, and he overflowed with reminiscence and anecdote. In his family relation, he was especially happy. He married, while at Geneva, Miss Agnes J. Gillespie, who survives him. His family was large, numbering now eight children, four boys and four girls, ranging in uge from five to twenty-two years. About five years ago Mr. Orton bought a small country

sent at at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and there his family seat at at Irvington-on-the-Hodson, and there his family has resided during the Summer. He came to the city daily, even in Summer, beginning his work at 9:30 a. m. and leaving the office at 4:30 p. m. He succeeded in dispatching an immense amount of business. Frequently after being at his desk all day dictating to six or a succeeded in the second of second o has resided during the Summer. He came to the city daily, even in Summer, beginning his work at 9:30 a. m. and leaving the office at 4:30 p. m. He succeeded in cit-

pression of weariness.

The estate that he leaves is a matter of conjecture

The estable that he leaves is a matter of conjecture. Though in the possession of a liberal sainry, it is thought to many of his friends that he had not accumulated very much. It is known that he lost heavily in Western Union stock about a year accoseveral friends placing the amount at \$50,000. But he remarked recently to an associate that he had repaired this loss. Not long ago, a general reduction was proposed in salaries of the Western Union officials. The President's salary was to be unfouched, but Mr. Often said the retrenchment should go from top to bottom, and reduced his own salary from \$25,000 to \$19,000 a year. During the last few years Mr. Orton has invested most of his savings in life insurance policies. In all, it is thought that these will reach \$50,000, and this will probably oc found to constitute the bulk of the estate. He had an insurance for \$20,000 in the Northwestern Matual Lafe Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., of which he was recently elected a director.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S REMINISCENCES.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S REMINISCENCES.

Cyrus W. Field, in recalling last evening

duties to others, were almost always unsuccessful. The only rest that he generally allowed himself was to take a trip to Califernia or some of the other outlying portions of the company's field, but even in these cases he always went upon some business of the company. At last, however, he began to see himself that he was working too hard, and he gladly accepted the three months' leave of absence given him at the last meeting of the directors. He was intending to take a trip to Europe, spending some time at the Paris Exposition. The sudder death, Mr. Field said, was a great surprise to him. Despite his hard work, he had supposed Mr. Orton to be of vigorous constitution, and comparatively good health.

One element in Mr. Orton's character of which Mr. Field spoke was his fondness for politics. He was a prominent member of the Union League Club, was a delegate to many conventions, and especially delighted in the active work of a campaign. He was a warm friend of Senator Coukling, and carnestly supported his claims as a candidate at the last Republican Convention for the nomination of President. "If Mr. Canking had been naminated and elected." Mr. Field added, "I do not doubt that Mr. Orton would have received a prominent appointment under the Administration." ful. The only rest that he generally allowed

CONJECTURE AS TO A SUCCESSOR. There was much speculation yesterday in regard to the probable successor of William Orton as president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. By many William H. Vanderbilt's name was mentioned, it being generally conceded that he could control the votes of a majority of the directors. The prevailing opinion, however, was that Mr. Vanderbilt was so opinion, however, was that Mr. Vanderbilt was so deeply encrossed by railroad work that he could not spare the time which the new position would demand, and that he would prefer to see Hamilton McK. Twombly elected. Mr. Twombly is the sun-in-law of Mr. Vanderbilt, whose recent wedding attracted much attention in fashionable circles. He is a young man who is said by his friends to possess remarkable administrative capacity. He came from a wealthy and much respected Boston family.

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan is also prominently mentioned for the position, and there are not a few who believe that he would be selected if he would accept the position. Mr. Morgan is a large stockholder, and has always manifested a deep interest in the company. Anson Stager, whose prospects for the place are also canvassed, is at present one of the vice-presidents of the company. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details of telegraphy, having filled the responsible position of United states Supernitendent of Telegraph Lines during the war.

Thomas T. Eckert is also mentioned for the

war.

Thomas T. Eckert is also mentioned for the vacant position. Mr. Eckert is president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. It is not probable that any immediate action will be taken on this sniject, the duties of President devolving for the present upon First Vice President Norvin Green.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 .- A meeting of persons connected with electrical telegraphy upon the Pacific coast was held at San Francisco, at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. to-day, to pay proper and suitable respect to the memory of the late William Orton. James Gamble was appointed chairman and George's Ladd secretary. The chairman appointed the following committee on resolutions: Frank Jaynes, W. H. S. Barnes and John J. Sabine. The committee, through its chairman, reported appropriate resolutions, which were indepted.

#### OTHER DEATES.

#### HANSON K. CORNING.

Hanson K. Corning, an old and much respected merchant, died yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, in his residence, at No. 232 Madison-ave. He was for many years at Para, Brazii, and sent riloost from that
port to New-York. About twenty-two years ago he retired from active business, and his son, E. L. Corning,
succeeded him. The son has also retired, and now lives
in Geneva, Switzerland. Hanson K. Corning was verykind and benevolent in disposition and acts. For about
twenty years he had been an invalid, but had never
cossed doing good. His gifts to the American Bible
Society and to many charliable institutions amounted health. He was sixty-right years of age.

#### HELMUS M. WELLS.

Helmus M. Wells, a prominent resident of the Ninth Ward, died suddenly Saturday night, of apo-plexy. He was born in Manchester, Vt. He first became engaged in the lumber business in 170y. He came
to New York about twenty flex years ago. For more
than iwenty years he was one of the neaviest lumber
merchants in this city. He was one of the originators
and inearporators of the Broadway Bank. He served as
Assistant Adorman from the Ninth Ward. He was a
Democrat, but retired from active polities after the exidration of his odicial term. He was sixty-two years eld at
the time of his death, and leaves a wite and three children. He was well known for his unostenistions benevnearce. He will be buried to morrow afternoon, from his

John James Peck, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his residence here, to-day, age fifty-eight

General Peck was appointed as a cadet from this State in 1839, and entered the service in 1843 as a brevet second lightenant of the 2d Artilery. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and was made a brevet major for galant conduct at El Molino del Rey. He resigned in 1853. During August, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him as a brigadier-general of volunteers, and early in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., he led the 83d and 1924 Pennsylvania Regiments in a brilliant dash scainst the asiyanoing enemy. While General Hooker was preparing for and executing his movement across the Rappanannock, General Peck held the little village of Sufficient William of States on account of sex." The House bill provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the bart of the highest court of the District of Columbia for the sepace of three years, and shall have been a member of the bare of the highest court of the District of Columbia for the sepace of three years, and shall have been a member of the bare of the highest court of the District of Columbia for the series.

## JOHN IL HALLETT.

John H. Hallett, who has been employed in the Post Office service since 1826, and who during Post master James's administration has been in charge of master James's administration has the Inquiry and Dead-Letter Department in this city, the Inquiry and the age of sixty-him years. He was the Inquiry and Dead-Letter Department is this chy-died on sunday at the age of sixty-nine years. He was much tiked and esteemed by his associates, who knew him familiariy as "Uncle John." The Postmaster had the flag placed at half-mast on the Post Office Enridding yesterday, and will attend the funeral to-may at Mount Pleasant with as many employes as can be spared. Mr. Hailett was the father-in-law of Eumons Clark, the Cornel of the 7th Regiment.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

## IN BEOOKLYN.

A fire occurred, Sunday night, in the clothing store of Meyer Abrams, No. 67 Ewen-st., Brooklyn, causing damage to the stock to the amount of \$1,000. and to the building, \$200. The building is owned by H.

Schaurman,
Damage amounting to \$600 was caused, at 2 a. m. yesterday, by a fire in the grocery store of McCormick & Brother, No. 278 Fourth-st., Brooklyn, E. D. There was a panic among the occupants of the tenement house, on the first floor of which the grocery store is situated, and which became filled with smoke, but no one was injured

## FIRE IN A CANDY MANUFACTORY.

A fire broke out at 1 p. m., yesterday, in the drying-room of Green & Blackwell's candy manufac tory, on the fourth floor of Nos. 254 and 256 Greenwich. st. The flames soon spread throughout the upper floors of the two buildings, but upon the arrival of the firemen the flames were seen checked. The girls and men employed in the building had no difficulty in making their escape. Green & Blackwell estimate their loss at about \$5,000. The ground floor, which is occupied as a saloon, was damaged to the extent of \$1,000. The losses are covered by insurance.

#### ELSEWHERE.

CALAIS, Me., April 22 .- A fire broke out at 1 a. m., to-day, in the stable of D. M. Gardiner & Co. The Tames spread rapidly, a strong northwest wind blowing. The following are the losses: International Hotel and stables, loss \$20,000; insurance \$42,700. H. C. Copeland's buildings, loss \$5,000; insurance \$3,300. D. M. Gardiner's house, barn and five horses, loss \$4,500; insurance \$3,000. Boston, April 22.—The shoe factory of John

Carroll, at East Weymouth, Mass., was burned, yester-day, with its contents. Loss \$22,000; insured for \$14,-000. Ninety persons are thrown out of employment.

## RUFFIANS FIGHTING IN THE KING.

## A PRIZE-FIGHT IN FLATBUSH BETWEEN TWO BROOK-

In a barn near Schenectady-ave., Flatbush, a crowd of rufflans met Sunday afternoon, to witness a prize-fight between "Joe" Hern, of the Ninth Ward of prize-dight between "Joe" Hern, of the Ninti Ward of Brooklyn, and "Tom" Haverly, of the Twenty-fifth Ward. Both men entered the ring stripped to the waist. With-out the issual formalities of shisking hands the fight be-gan, a mutual dishike evidently adding weight to the blows they dealt each other. Hern is twenty-seven years of age, weight 157 pounds and is 5 feet 10½ inches high. Haverly is twenty-nine years of age, weight 160 pounds and his hight is 5 feet 9 inches. The fight was for \$100 and his hight is 5 feet 9 inches.

Cyrus W. Field, in recalling last evening his association with Mr. Orton, said he had known him well since he became established in the hook business in New-York. Their social intercourse had continued while Mr. Orton was in Washington, and in late years their interests in Western Union Telegraph operations had drawn them much together. Mr. Orton was a very hard worker. He would often take upon himself to do work which, except for this fondness for detail, might have been left to subordinates. This energy was joined with an ambitious pride to see all his telegraph schemes succeed. He was tenacious of purpose, and when his an tagonism was once roused he was a hard fighter.

Mr. Field said that his endeavors to persuade Mr. Orton to take rest, and give up some of his most arduous After some sparring, Haverly struck Hern on the left

#### XLVth CONGRESS--- IId Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. ESUMPTION REPEAL-THE TARIFF LAWS-NORTH-ERN PACIFIC BALLBOAD-THE RIVER AND HAR-BOR APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE WITHOUT DEBATE-THE PROTEST OF

TWENTY-EIGHT MEMBERS. SENATE .... WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878. A communication from the Secretary of War n answer to Senate resolution of April 15, inclosing the report of the Board of Hydrographic Eugineers convened in New-Orleans to examine and report upon the means necessary to protect the wharfs and harbor of

that city from incursions of the Mississippi River was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) submitted an amend-ment to the substitute for the House bill to repeal the ment to the substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption Act, reported by Mr. Ferry from the Committee on Finance on Wednesday last, striking out October 1, 1878, as the time when United States notes shall be receivable for deties on imports, so that it should read "that from and after the passage of this act, United States notes shall be receivable in payment for the 4 per cent bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and for duties on imports." A further amendment proposes to strike out "October 1, 1878." as the time after which the volume of United States notes in existence shall not be cancelled nor hearded, and insert in lieu thereof, "the passage of the act." Another amendment repeals, immediately, that clause of the specie resumption act autherizing the retirement of 80 per cent of the United States notes, instead of on October 1, 1878. Ordered that the proposed amendments be printed. In explanation of the amendments, Mr. VOOR-HEES said he submitted them, not as a basis of compromise, but to insprove the substitute reperied by the Committee on Finance; though he preferred the bill just as it came from the House of Representatives, and should vote for it in that shape.

Mr. GORDON (Dem., Ga.) moved that the bill be made.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.), a member of the Committee on Finance, who reported the bill, said that his impression was that the bill might be considered at an earlier day, and as suggested that the Senator from Georgia withinking his motion to make the bill the special order for Wednesday, May 1. He said the Finance Committee would meet to-morrow, and be thought they might determine to take the bill up in the Senate at an early day. Mr. GORDON then withdrew his motion, and, after some further discussion, the matter was laid aside. Hills were introduced and referred, among the following:

g: By Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) at the request of sev-By Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) at the request of several gentlemen who are members of the Geographical Society—Authorizing the Secretary of War to detail an officer of the army to take command of the expedition being fitted out by Messrs, Morrison and Brown, eitizens of New-York, to search for the record of Sir John Franklin's expedition, and to issue to such officer army equipments and ammunition. Referred to the Committee on Mintary Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented several petitions from ettizens of New-York involving the prasage of the bill to place General Sutelia on the retired list of the army. Efferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) submitted the following: Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) submitted the tenowing:

Resolved. That any radical change in our present tariff
laws would, in the judgment of the Schate, be improved the country, and would seriously retard that return to
prosperity for which all should carnestly cooperate.

Resolved. That is the judgment of the Schate it should
be the fixed policy of this toverament to so maintain
our fariff for revenue as to afford adequate protection to
American labor.

our farm for tevenic as to anord accidance protection to American labor.

Mr. GARLAND (Dem., Ark.) submitted the fol-lowing amendment: "And the Committee on Finance is instructed to report a bill, at as early a day as possi-ble, providing for a commission to examine into the subject of the tariff and report the result of such examina-tion with such sungestions as it may consider proper, at the next session of Congress." Ordered that the resolu-tion and amendment be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL (Rep., Oregon) called up the Senate still extending the time to construct and complete the

United States on account of sex." The Horse bill provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, we of the Septeme Court of the District of Columbia for the space of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good morale arriver, shall, on motion and production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In support of his amendment, Mr. Sargent produced a petition signed by 155 lawyers of the District of Columbia favoring his passed bills admitting women to practice in the State Courts. There was no reason way women should not be admitted to the legal profession, as well as the profession of medicine, providing they had the learning and ability to make themselves useful. He believed the time had passed when it was considered a ridiculous thing for women to appear on the fecture platform or aid in the care of discases—not only as mirrors, but as physicians. In Sankespeare's time it was thought until for a woman to appear on the stage as an actress, but since that time there was a long roll of women who lead honorably filed that profession and shown great ability; and now to present a play without a woman would be like presenting "Hamilet" with the part of Hamilet with the

part of Hamlet omitted.
Mr. McDONALD (Dem., Ind.) said a number of States Mr. MCDONALD (authorized the admission of women and Territories and authorized the admission of women to the legal profession. It might often occur that cases to the legal profession. It might often occur that case in which they were employed might be brought to the Supreme Court, and it would be unjust to close that court against them. The bill and amendment were then recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. SARGEXT, went into executive session, and when the doors reopened at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced that the first business in order was the disposition of the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature, reopening the Presidential question, and the first vote being taken on the motion to refer them to the Committee of the Whole, it was defeated. They were then referred without a division to the Judiciary Committee.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among

them the following:

By Mr. WHITTHORNE (Dem., Tenn.)—Repealing the
law imposing a tax on the notes of State Banking By Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.)-Prohibiting Senators,

embers and other employes of the Government from cerving any compensation for services rendered by seem in any proceeding, contract, or claim in which to United States may be directly or indirectly inter-By Mr. HEWITT (Dem., N. Y.)-For the relief of Mar-

shall O. Roberts.

By Mr. PEDDIE (Rep., N. J.)—Regulating foreign insurance companies doing business in the United States.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) called up the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the Issue of fractional currency and Treasury notes of the denomination of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5. The bill was defeated—yeas, 120; nays, 124.

## THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Texas) moved to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) made the point of order that some items in the bill were against the Constitution, in the fact that while the Constitution gave Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, it was never intended to allow Congress to appropriate millions for Inconsiderable rivers and creeks. longress to appropriate millions for inconsiderable iver and creeks.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, on the

ground that that was a question to be determined by the House itself, not by the Speaker.

Mr. SOUTHARD (Dem., Ohio) expressed the hope that the bill was not to be thrust through the House without discussed.

discussion.

Mr. COX added that it was bad practice floud calls to order and much confusion, and that it could not be done without protest. The effect of the bill was to destroy constitutional limitations, and to beget a log-rolling system utterly subversive of a fair legislation.

The bill was read in full, differing in many respects

The bill was read in full, differing in many respects from the bill as heretofore printed.

Mr. COX, renewed his point of order and suggested that if it were not sustained he would have to move an amendment to provide water for many of the rivers appropriated for.

Mr. KENNA (Dem., W. Va.) and Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Texas) protested with some excitement against the remark of Mr. Cox.

The Speaker's ruling was the same as before, that it was a question for the House and not for the Speaker.

it was a question as speaker. Mr. SOUTHARD also made a point of order, which was overruied by the Chair, about the bill not containing a statement of the aggregate appropriations. The confusion and uproar increased to such a degree that the Speaker, with much sternness of manner declared that not a point of business should pro-

ceed until the members resumed their seats; and a member surgested that the Blot Act be read.

Mr. Rice (Dem., Ohio) moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—reas, 33; nays, 207.

Tae motion to suspend the rules and pass the oill was then acreed to—yeas, 156; nays, 66, and the bill passed. It appropriates 87,300,000; the principal items being as follows: For Baltimore Harbor, 875,000; for James Biver, Va., 870,000; for Appomattox River, Va., 830,000; for Great Kanswha River, W. Va., 8222,000; Cape Fear River, N. C., 885,000; Norfolk Harbor, Va. 820,000; Color, Savannah Harbor, \$79,000; Charleston Harbor, \$5,000; Cedar Keys, Fia., 820,000; Charleston Harbor, \$5,000; Cedar Keys, Fia., 820,000; Charleston Harbor, \$5,000; Cedar Keys, Fia., 820,000; Chatlahoochee River, Ala., \$18,000; Alabama River, \$25,000; Ship Channel in Galveston Bay, \$75,000; the Missoristy Charleston Harbor, \$50,000; Cape Keys, Fia., \$20,000; Chatlahoochee River, Ala., \$40,000; Missoristy River, \$70,000; ship Pass, Texas, \$25,000; Yazoo River, Miss, \$25,000; removing the Red River raft, \$24,000; Missoristy River, \$75,000; should read red River, \$75,000; Missoristy River (Letwen the mouths of the Oilo and the Hilmois, \$240,000; Mississippi (Setwern St. Paul and Des Molnes Eapled), \$50,000; he Missoristy River, \$75,000; Missoristy River (Letwen the mouths of the Oilo and the Hilmois, \$240,000; Camberland River, Tenn., fabove Saabville), \$30,000; Gumberland River, Tenn., fabove Saabville), \$30,000; Gumberland River, Tenn., 6above Saabville), \$30,000; Gumberland River, Georgia and Alabama, \$75,000; Mississippi (Setwern St. Paul and Des Molnes Eapled), \$50,000; Tennesse River (above Cantamooga), \$15,000; Gumberland River, Tenn., \$30,000; Cantamooga), \$15,000; Gumberland River, Georgia and Alabama, \$75,000; Mississippi (hill River, Missoria River, Missoria River, M

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. COX (Dam., N. Y.) rose to a privileged question for the purpose, as he said, of presenting a protest against the passage of the bill signed by members of the House.

would affect the bill.

The SPEAKER replied that it would not.
Mr. Milles (Denn., Tex.) thought that it required maximons consent to have the protest read.

The SPEAKER said that the gentleman from Newfort (Mr. Cox) naving risen to a privileged question, and a right to have the paper read as part of his remarkable.

Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Tex.) desired the Speaker to rule

Mr. FINLEY (Dom., Ohio)—That is just what the paper does contain in substance.

Aimd much confusion Mr. BUTLER, (Rep., Mass.) moved to indjourn, but the speaker refused to recognize time nor that purpose, staring that the gentleman from New-York Was on the floor.

Mr. REAGAN raised the point of order that Mr. Cox had stated that his object was to protest against the passage of the bill, and that now he could not maist on its being a privilegal question.

The PEAKER—The Char states that the gentleman from New York Mr. Cox rose in his place, was recognized.

SPEAKER-The question was raised and the

The SPEAKER-The Chair thinks that an appeal is in order, and, pending that, a motion to adjoint is in order, but the chair asks the gentleman from Massichusetts (Mr. Butler) not to press that motion.

Mr. BUTLER-I mist on my motion to adjoint.
Tehers being ordered therein, the Speaker appointed Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cox, of New-York, to not in that capacity, which was the signal for a general laugh all over the House. The tellers reported 121 voice in the affirmative and 84 in the negative, and, the year and mays being ordered, the House, by a vote of 119 to 191, at 4:40 o'cheek adjourned. PROTEST OF THE MINORITY.

The following is the protest which Mr. Cox presented. igned by twenty-eight members:

signed by twenty-eight memors:

The undersigned members of the XLVth Congress protest against the passage of the substitute reported by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, to House bill 4,256, making appropriations for the construction, repair, preservation and charleton of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, for the following reasons:

instrors, and for other purposes, for the following reasons:

First—The bill contains appropriations to the amount of \$7,293,700, and is of such large amount that the rules of this House should not be suspended to tacilitate its passage without debate and consideration.

Second—All our rules, and especially rule 121, specially applicable to appropriations for works of internal improvement, are intended to guard against a vote in gross on such appropriations, and require for wise purposes separate votes on each nem under certain conditions. We protest against the infraction of so salutary a rule in a bill where the childency is to combine for general spoilation upon the Treasury.

Third—The right of the House of Representatives to consider appropriations in Committee of the Whole House, or at least in the House itself, should be sacredly protected. This suspension of the rule deprives this House of its traditional privilege, and thus encourages similar rands upon the Treasury to gratify local internals.

rth-The eighth section of the first article of the Fourth—The eighth section of the first article of the Jonathantion." To regulate commerce among the several states," is virtually acrogated, and the very authority inder which our legislation is conducted is defied by a sill of this nature, which appropriates money for improvement of rivers located wholly within one particular State and of no national importance. In a time of general depression, and with the Treasury threatened with a deficit, it is unwise and unjue to the faxpayers to place such a luriden as this bilt proposes upon them.

Abram S. Hewitt,
G. L. Fort.

such a burden as this 8. S. Cox, J. Proctor Knott, J. H. McKenzie, J. C. S. Blackburn, W. M. Springer, J. K. Luturell, Hiester Clymer, Albert S. Willis, E. B. Finley, G. M. Beebe, Frank Jones, J. C. Carlisle, W. P. Caldwell, J. A. McMahon, Abram S. Hewitt G. L. Fort, W. A. J. Sparks, Jacob Turney, Heury J. Neal, Miess Gardner, Thos. M. Browne, Mitton S. Robinss Mitton A. Candler Wm. S. Stenger, A. V. Rice, Henry L. Dickey, A. H. Humitton, G. John Ellis.

#### THE NEW HAVANA POSTAL ROUTE. MORE PROSPEROUS.

## SUCCESS OF IT-THE COMMISSION PLEASED-FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 18 .- The Postal Commission concluded its labors of inspecting the route for the fast mail between New-York and Havana, on the 13th inst." It is highly pleased with the success of the undertaking. The officers of the railroad companies carrying the mails from New-York to Cedar Keys, and the general manager of the steamship company by which the mails are transported to Havana express their belief that the schedule on which the trains are run can be changed so that the total time (96 hours) will be considerably reduced. The steamer John L. Miller, one of those rebuilt for this service, arrived Tucaday at Key West after a run of five days from New-York, and will enter at once into service.

The fast mail has not many advocates here, and the opinion is generally expressed that the entire movement is a scheme to enhance the value of land along the route, and that this city will not be benefited in the least by the present arrangement.

The general report concerning Florida is that the State is now more prosperous than it has been for years. In every village new houses are building daily, railroad facilities are becoming more perfect, and steamship lines to the different points along the coast are running regularly and frequently. During the present year large numbers of families have purchased land in the State and become residents. The citizens are cheerful, and appress thebelief that ere long Floridawill be the most productive State of the South. undertaking. The officers of the railroad companies car

THE TRIBUNE this morning says of a great Democratic statesman: "Glover never has to put on his hat with a shee horn in the morning, because of the rapid growth of his brain over night." We feel authorized to declare that this is another lie about Glover.—[The Graphic,

## THE COURTS.

MORE OF MRS. NEWELL'S LETTERS. HER ENVY AROUSED IN A CURIOUS WAY-MISS OLNEY'S AGE BROUGHT OUT INCIDENTALLY. Almost the entire session in the Newell

divorce case was taken up yesteroay with the reading of the letters of Mr. and Mrs. Newell, to each other and to other persons. Edward G. Soheir, the leading counsel for the proponents in the Boardman will case, was the only witness examined at any length during the day. Mrs. Newell, the witness said, filed her oldections to the probate of the Boardman will in October, 1872.

Several letters handed by the executors to the witness were opened by him, in order that he might ascertain the relationship existing between Mrs. Newell and Mr. Boardman. Some of the letters were read yesterday In one of them Mrs. Newell writes to Mr. Boardman: "You have been a dear friend and the only one I have ever loved, and I shall never love you less. I shall try

ever loved, and I shall never love you less. I shall try
and do my duty, although it is toward one I truly dislike—shall I say it I—yes, toward one that I nate."
When Mr. Soher left the stand Mr. Shafer turned suddenly to Miss Oiney and said: "I wish to ask you one
question. Answer from where you are. How old were
you in 1868?" Miss Oiney checked the motion of her
large fan for the first time, hesitated, whispered to her
companion, and tuen answered, "Thirty years; that is,
I am forty years old now." At this statement there was
a buzz of astonishment that it required the Judge's gavel
to check.

I am forty years old now." At this statement there was a buzz of astonishment that it required the Judge's gavel to check.

Mr. Shafer began the reading of twenty-one letters written by Mrs. Newell to Mr. Boardman between 1862 and 1872. The theme of all of them was the desire that Mr. Boardman should come to see the writer at Paris. Frequ nt requests for money were made, Mrs. Newell stating that she had many expenses for music, Italian and other studies, as well as some other expenses, "which could be told face to face much better than on paper." She irequently chiled him for paying no attention either to her requests for money or to her wish that he should go to meet her. At other times she thanked him for checks. The following extract from a letter written in 1862, is a fair sample of the sentiment with which the letters abounded:

"When the sun sinks in the West and heavy nature seems at rest, when the moon is smiling in the sky, and when the stars one by one with magic quickness do appear, it is then I love to give the relina to memory and call up from its recesses trensures of the past. And as I look upon the heavens in their beauty, I almost fancy. I hear the voice of a loved one—that voice which is always aweet music to my ear. But I look around and feel the awe of one who sits alone. \* " My dearest friend, since I last saw you I have made a discovery not creditable to myself. I find I can be envious. Since you told me that some one balled your feet every might, I truly ency the one that does that."

The technologies of the long letters thinned out the crowd that has regularly occupied all standing room since the trial began. Colonel Fellows in rebuttal read some letters of Mr. Newell to his wife, to snow that he was aware of her relations with Mr. Boardman. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

## FOUR MOTIONS BROUGHT UP BEFORE JUDGE POTTER.

The Eric Railway litigation came up in four distinct motions, yesterday, before Judge Potter, in Su show cause why the sale advertised for Wednesday should not be adjourned. This order, granted last Fri-The second motion was mainly the same, but was founded on an action by John F. Brown, begun on Saturday last by the service of the papers at a late hour of the night on the second vice-president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the plaintiff, as trustee, in the suit to forcelose the second con-solidated mortgage on the Eric Railway. The solidated mortgage on the Eric Railway. The other morions were cross-motions. One was to stay the proceedings on the petition until Brown, as petitioner, showed that he owned stock and was acting in good faith, and antil his attorney. Henry Arden, showed his authority to appear for Brown. The last motion was made in Brown's suit, and was in substance the same as the other, also asking that Brown give security for costs. This security, it was found, had bee given already. The matter came up first substantially on the third motion—that Brown show his tight to bring the suit and Arden his right to act for Brown. A long afficiavit was read on behalf of the Farmers Loon and Trust Company, under by Horbert B. Turner, its counsel, it sets forth the history of the suit and the efforts of McHenry to defeat the forcelosure, alleging that Daniel E. Sickies, Henry L. Burnett and others were in his sunjoy for that purpose, and Sickles had the general direction. Mr. Turner states that Arden was employed by Eston & Taller, the attorneys for J. C. Bancrott Davis, and vy his lim to examine the receiver's

length.

In reply the affidavit of Henry Arden explained his connection with Eston & Tailer, and with Torner, Lee & Mct'une. Mr. Tailer insisted on his not making certain objections to the receiver's accounts which he thought it his duty to make. He believes his employment in tolis case to be graune. General Sickies ad a nis affidavit tout he has been long subscript by Brown to net for tim.

## THE RIGHT TO EDISON'S INVENTION.

The suit by the Western Union Telegraph Company against George Harrangton, Thomas A. Edison and others was argued yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, on demarrer. The suit is over the quadruplex telegraph system invented by Edison, and the facts set forth in the complaint are the same which were brought out in the long trial nearly a year ago of the suit or the Atlante and Enclide Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company. These facts were a partnership agreement between Edison and Harrington, a subsequent agreement by Edison with the Western Union Telegraph Company to perfect the duplex and quadrupiex machine, subsequent agreements with Prescott, the electrican of the Western Union Company, and finally, after that company has determined on accepting his terms, a sudden breaking off. The denurrer is that the facts appearing in the complaint show that Edison could not sell his patent without Harrington's concurrence; that the contract was incomplete and that the State Courts could not try the title to a patent. Judge Sedgwick reserved his decision.

## BECKWITH'S ACCOMPLICE SENTENCED.

Thomas R. Lewis was brought before Judge Davis yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to eccive sentence. He was one of the clerks of B. T. Babbitt, who together defrauded him of about half a million and was convicted of forgery in the third degree, and was convicted of forgery in the third degree, Charles R. Beckwith, his associate in the theft, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Judge Davis, in sentencing Lewis, said that his surrender of the large sum which he had obtained should weigh in his favor. In that he differed from his associate in crime, Beckwith. Lewis's sentence was to imprisonment for two years and six months, one-half the full penalty.

## POWERS OF THE MARINE COURT.

In a suit of Robert Bell and others against In a suit of Robert Bell and others against Mrs. S. A. C. Hasard a curious question was presented yesterday to Judge Donohue. The suit was beguu in 1874, in the Marine Court, on her acceptances of drafts. Twice she obtained judgments in her favor on the ground that she was a married woman and the acceptances were not for the benefit of her estate. Twice those judgments have been reversed, the last time on March 11. after her death. The suit was revived against her executor, who asks a writ of prohibition on the ground that under the new Code the Marine Court cannot hear a suit against an executor or administrator. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

## SHRINKAGE OF A LARGE ESTATE.

In the suit over the will of Ephraim Holbrook, who left his estate to Judge Betts and five charitable institutions, Judge Van Vorst sustained the will. Hance institutions, Judge van vorst sinstained the will.
An appeal was taken, but was abandoned. The question of costs then came up, and was referred. The executors claimed nearly \$40,000, and the referees allowed about \$20,000. All appealed yesterday to Judge Van Vorst, the executors claiming that they were allowed too little, and the legalects that they were allowed too much. It was stated that the estate, by the general shrinkage in values, had fallen from \$400,000 to \$200,000. Judgo Van Vorst reserved his decision.

## BOUND BY A RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

In the suit of Henrietta Sprague against Adolph H. Lezare Judge Van Brunt has given judgment Adolph H. Lezare Judge Van Brunt has given judgment for the plaintiff. Lezare, the defendant, entered into an agreement with J. Elliott Coudiet for the building of the Indiana and Illinois Central Ruilway Company's road. Afterward Condiet surrendered his contract retaining, however, some rights in the stock to be paid as part of the price of the work done. He assigned his claim to the plaintiff. Lazare, in defence, claimed that Condiet did not fulfil his part of the contract, but Judge Van Brunt holds that having accepted and acted under the surrender he cannot now refuse to be bound by its terms.

#### SUIT OVER A PORTRAIT. Ysable C. de F. de Couto, widow and ad-

mustratrix of José Ferrer de Couto, brought a replevia suit in the United States Court for a portrait of her hus band in the possession of Mary B. Gonzales. Marshal Payn then selved the portrait. Mrs. Gonzales brought suit against Mrs. de Coule and Marshal Payn for the return of the portrait. The case turned on the question whether Mrs. de Coute could sue in the United States Courts. Judge Van Brunt has decided that as an administratirs, appointed by a State Surrogate, she had no right to do so. Therefore she must return the portrait. CIVIL NOTES.

Judge Potter yesterday appointed Ellen M. Edgett guardian of her daughter, Caroline M. Edgett, to begin a suit against Edward F. Belt for \$20,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, yesterday,

granted permission to Receiver Winthringham, of the Loaners' Bank, to sue the stockholders for 60 per cent of

their steck, which has not yet been paid in. Among the stockholders are James F. Pierce, Henry W. Genet, Thomas J. Creamer, A. M. Bliss, and George P. Grinnell. The action of the thirteen Republican and Independent Brooklyn Aldermen, on March 11, in milifying certain appointments made by the full board, has been brought before the courts. A suit has been begun

in the Supreme Court of Kings County, by the Attorney, General, to ascertain who is the rightful incumbent of the office of Superintendent of the Truant Home. Harriet O. Kittle sued her husband, Charles A. Kittle, for a limited divorce. After a trial lasting eight days, the jury disagreed. Meanwhile her husband has brought a divorce suit against her in Connecticut.

Chief-Justice Daly yesterday denied her motion for an additional counsel fee, but granted her motion to restrain her husband from proceeding his Connecticut suit. As part of the price for his business and store, Conrad Fox, a druxgist of this city, received from Hurd, Naumann & Murphy a note for \$15,000. This was eleven years ago. He died in Europe, and his adminis-

trators allowed the note to run on so long as the interes was paid. When this was stopped they sued. The derendants set up that the note was, in a sort, a memoran-dum note, only to be paid if the profits of the business warranted it. The case was tried yesterday before Judge J. F. Daiv, in the Court of Common Pieas, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs for their claim, \$15,392. J. & R. Davidson appeared for the plaintiffs, John E. Parsons for the defendants.

#### COURT OF APPEALS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY. April 22.—In the Court of Appeals to day the following business was transacted: No. 198.—78.
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Entials agt, Logan et al.—Argument resumed and concluded. No. 197.—Janus et al.—Argument resumed and concluded. No. 197.—Janus et al. agt. Frederick V. Rushton.—Appeal dismissed by consent. No. 166—Rake Wood, appellant, agt. The Mayer, and Wheeler H. Pockham for respondent. No. 294.—William Irving Clark et al. respondents, agt. Dickinson; arened by Edwin Fitch for appellant, and George A. Black for respondent; case still on. ent : case still on.
Calendar for Tuesday. Day calendar—Nos. 199, 131, 142, 133, 187, 155 %, 181, 149. Motion calendar—No. 493.—In reDepartment of Public Parks to acquire lands, etc.

#### DECISIONS-APRIL 22.

DECISIONS-APRIL 22.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Donohue,—
Alcus agt, Herpich-Memorandum. Loubert agt, Hawk,—
Denied with costs. Blake agt, McMillan.—Motion granted.
By Judge Lawrence.—Rosenbaum agt, Young.—Motion denied; see memorandum. Bennison agt, Shea.—I am of the
opinion that in this proceeding the validity of the will appoint
ing the respondent testamentary gnardian of the child camon
be attacked or questioned; see memorandum. Golbard
agt. Midnacht.—Prosent to the Court an engrossed order
embracing the alternatives which I laye made in the within
proposed order. Hough agt. Hough; Steltz agt. Green.—
Orders as settled. Merriam act. Duryce.—Grafited. Nat onal
Bank of the State of New-York agt. Coott.—Withdrawn.
The People of the state of New-York agt. Erie Railway Comany. Framers' Loan and Trust Company agt. Etch fallway

033, 554, 496, 485, 541, 336, 767, 861, 655, 254, 686, 739, 87 111—anford, J.—Nes, 289, 861, 655, 254, 686, 739, 882, 862, 297, 866, 97, 664, 927, 449, 88608 PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM—PART I—C. P. DELY. C. J.—

4066, 4067, 4042, 4243, 4246, 4297, 4208, 4280, 4281, 4241, 4241, 4243, 4241, 4263, 4263, 4265, 4297, 4268, 4280, 4284, 4286, 4287, 4288, 4284, 4286, 4288, 4284, 4286, 4288, 4284, 4286, 4287, 4286, 4288, 4284, 4286, 4288, 4284, 4286, 4286, 4286, 4286, 4287, 4286,

and Charles Gilman, leloulous assent and battery; Herman Labran, John Hines and John Martib, burglary; Thomas Smith, false pretences, James Haner, assent and battery; Edward Syrne, William Hand, Matthew Hunter and John Condon, vialation of election laws.

#### NOTES FROM AMHERST COLLEGE. Amheust, Mass., April 17.-Summer term

opened at Amnerst Friday, April 12. To-day the senior approximents for commencement were made. They are as follows: Valedictorian, A. L. Weilman, Malden, Mass., Salutatorian, W. W. Sleeper, Worcester, Mass.; Repre-sentative of Department of Metaphysics, H. N. Gardi ner, Bristel, Eng.; Physics, H. R. Goodnew, Brooklyn; N. Y.; Greek, W. L. Cowies, Belchertown, Mass.: Latie, N. Y.; Greck, W. L. Cowies, Belchertown, Mass.: Latia, J. W. Fairley, Berkley, Mass.: Chemistry, H. S. Johnson, Lowell, Mass.; Geology, G. H. Williams, Utica, N. Y.; Modern Languages, D. H. Colcord, Danvers, Mass.; History and Political Science, C. H. Fuller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mathematics, G. A. Ely, Fredonia, N. Y.; Hygiene, W. M. Ladd, Portland, Oregon. The appointment in the English Department will not be made for a few weeks. The base-ball nine have come out from the gymusquant, where they framed all winter, and are in available. where they trained all winter, and are in excellent condition for the large number of games that have been ar ranged to be played by tals team. The men and their

# positions are as follows: Couch, captain and a.; Pratt, h.; Plimpton, a.; Woodward, b.; Crittenden, c.; Andrews, p.; Sawyer, r.; Whisney, m.; Blair, l. Eleven games have been arranged to be played before the first game with Harvard, which takes place May 29. Next Wednesday the New-Bedfords play here. President Seelye has raised \$5,000 more toward the

#### sum to purchase the Snepard Mineralogical Cabinet. NEGRO EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21 .- The negroes

of Charleston have been intensely excited for several days past on account of the expected sailing, at any hour, of the bark Azor, with the first ship-load of emigrants sent out to Africa by the Liberian Exodus Asso ciation. Various circumstances have delayed the departure of the vessel, the main impediments being the want of each and the propensity of the blacks. despite all the precantions of the customs officers, to crowd in between the decks in larger numbers than the law allows. The task of examining the ship and landing the surplus emigrants was performed no less than three times, and it was not until a guard was put aboard by times, and it was not until a guard was put aboard by the Collector that the bark could be kept in condition to be properly cleared. Yesterday, however, all the arrangements were completed, and at about a. m. to-day the Azor was towed out to sea by the tug wade Hampton. She was accompanied to the bar by two harbor steamers crowded with black excursionists, while the battery and wharves were thronged with thousands of negroes shouting and waying hate and handkerchiefs.

The Azor carries 250 passengers, about one-fith of whom are young children. The crew, as well as the passengers, are negroes, only four white men being aboard-captain Holmes, his two mates and Altred B. Williams, special correspondent of The News and Courier, who goes out to chronicle the adventures of the little colon) on the trip and after their arrival at their destination in the interior of Liberia. The Azor is elipper-built and is said to be very fast, having been originally built for the sixed trade. Captain Holmes expects to reach Mourovia in twenty days.

BREAKING UP CHINESE GAMBLING.

## BREAKING UP CHINESE GAMBLING.

Captain Tynan, Sergeant Doran and Roundsman Campbell, with a squad of police, made a descent, Sunday night, upon the Chinese gambling house at Na. 13 Mott-st., kept by Ah Foo. Ah Lee, Ah Low and Ah Mow. Thirty other Chinamen were playing when the officers entered and were locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The parapheralia of the game, a lot of red and white checks and curiosaly inscribed metal plates, were captured, with a cigarlost containing \$21 in small change. The four principals were held for trial yesterday. The others were discharged.

TURN AND TURN AGAIN.—Gent: Which side are you for, Ox or Cam i—Little Girl: I was for Cain, but now am for Oxford.—Gent: Oh, you shouldn't change! Very wrong.—L. Girl: But I do change, and manne any I must always believe in the side that wins.—[Fus.

SIMPLE DIVISION.—Amicable Youth: What, my Billa, you're a-looking melankolite! Where's you mate!—Word ditto: Where's my mate! Why, he's bost and hooked it after diwidin' the perwissions—collered the two perionies and a buster, and left me the sait and mustard.—[Fun.